USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Human Tumors. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8357

Author : Zakharov, Ye.I., Siderenko, V.D.

Inst : Crimean Medical Institute

Title : Hemangiomas of the Face

Orig Pub : Tr. Krymsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 18, 497-502

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

BUR'YANENKO, A.V., master; SIDORENKO, V.D., inzhener.

Simple method for locating cable damage. Elek.sta. 25 no.2:55-56 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Electric cables)

KOMISSAROV, L. V.; LUNIN, G. L.; NOVIKOV, A. N.; SIDORENKO, V. A.; SIDORENKO, V. D.

"Physical Studies of Novo-Voronezh Atomic Power Station."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-5 Sep 64.

SIDORENKO, V.S., VYDRYAKOV, V.N.

Soil fumigator. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.8:23-24 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Starshiy inzh. Yuzhno-Ukrainskoy mashinoispytatel'noy stantsii, Kherson (for Sidorenko). 2. Starshiy agronom Yuzhno-Ukrainskoy mashinoispytatel'noy stantsii, Kherson (for Vydryakov).

S/081/61/000/014/026/030
B105/B202

AUTHORS: Kusakov M. M., Konovalova L. A., Prokof'yeva Ye. A., Sidorenko V. I.

TITLE: Effect of temperature and pressure on the viscosity of mixtures of mineral oils and organosilicon liquids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1961, 543, abstract 14M1249 (Tr. 3-y Vses. konferentsii po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh. M., AN SSSR, v. 3, 1960, 262 - 270)

TEXT: The authors present experimental data on the viscosity of the solutions of poysiloxane liquids (PL) in mineral oils at atmospheric pressure and in the temperature interval of -50 to +60° C as well as at pressures of up to 3000 kg/cm^2 in the temperature interval of from +10 to +50° C. The viscosity measurements (dynamic) at atmospheric pressure and at different temperatures were made by means of the capillary viscosimeter of the type Ubbelohde and at high pressures by means of the falling-sphere viscosimeter. The components of the mixture were mineral oils MVP and the spindle oil AU as well as ethyl- and butyl polysiloxane liquids. The

Card 1/3

S/081/61/000/014/026/030
B105/B202

Effect of temperature and pressure ...

authors give temperature curves of the viscosity of the oils MVP, AU and of three PL. An addition of PL to the oils MVP and AU improves the temperature curve of their viscosity by increasing its slope in the field of low temperatures. With simultaneous addition of PL and high-molecular thickeners to the oil, the effect of PL mainly causes an increase of the temperature slope of the viscosity temperature curve; the effect of the thickener leads to an increase of the viscosity level. The effect of PL and the thickeners becomes manifest independently. For all temperatures investigated the effect of PL is the stronger the higher the pressure. The results of the study of the piezometric dependence of the viscosity of the mixture of mineral oil and PL showed that the viscosity of the mixtures at given pressure is no additive property. The deviation of the viscosity isobars from the linearity increases with increasing pressure and with increasing difference in the piezometric coefficients of viscosity of the oil and PL. With increasing pressure and at a certain ratio of the components, the viscosity isobars of the mixtures show a certain minimum. With addition of various commercial PL to the oils, the

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S/081/61/000/014/026/030
B105/B202

Effect of temperature and pressure ...

character of the change of the relative viscosity depends on pressure and temperature. In this case relative viscosity decreases with increasing PL content in the mixture. With increasing concentration of PL in the mineral oil the piezocoefficient of viscosity decreases. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

TERENT'YEVA, Ye.M.; SANIN, P.I.; STEPANTSEVA, T.G.; KUSAKOV, M.M.; SHIMANKO, N.A.; SIDORENKO, V.I.

Synthesis and investigation of the ultraviolet absorption spectra of hydrocarbons of the 1,1-diphenylethane series. Neftekhimiia 1 no.2:141-148 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Hydrocarbons--Spectra)

TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; MAMEDALIYEV, G.M.; KISLINSKIY, A.N.; ILATOVSKAYA, M.A.; ANIKINA, G.N.; SIDORENKO, V.I.

Conversions of cyclopentane, dekalin and tetralin into aromatic hydrocarbons in the presence of aluminosilicates. Neftekhimiia 1 no.2:204-212 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Hydrocarbons)
(Aluminosilicates)

SHIMANKO, N.A.; POKROVSKAYA, Ye.S.; SIDORENKO, V.I.

Synthesis and ultraviolet absorption spectra of decylxylenes, decylmesitylene, and cyclopentyldecyl-p-xylene. Neftekhimia 1 no.3:297-304 My-Je '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

S/048/62/026/010/006/013
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Shimanko, N. A., Shishkina, M. V., Kusakov, M. M., and Sidorenko, V. I.

TITLE: Absorption spectra of diphenyl alkane series of hydrocarbons in the near ultraviolet

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 10, 1962, 1252-1256

TEXT: Absorption spectra of isooctane solutions of several polycyclic aromatic and naphthene-aromatic hydrocarbons, C_{14} - C_{32}, with isolated benzene rings, were examined at room temperature using an "Uvispek" spectrophotometer, the compounds being as synthesized by Ye. M. Terent'yeva et al. (Neftekhimiya, 1, no. 2, 141 (1961)), M. G. Rudenko and Al. A. Petrov (Zh. prikl. khimii. 34, 613 (1961)). All the spectra except that of 1,1-diphenyl ethane were obtained for the first time (Figs. 1-4). It is shown that the spectra of hydrocarbons belonging to the 1,1-diphenyl ethane series can be well simulated by adding the absorption spectrum of monosubstituted benzene to that of the corresponding polysubstituted benzene.

Card 1/6 2

The total curves so obtained, representing characteristic spectra of complex molecules, indicate the number and position of each absorption minimum and maximum. This method is proposed for the structural analysis of the components of bicyclic hydrocarbons. There are 4 figures.

Figs. 1-4. Absorption spectra in the near ultraviolet.
Legend to Fig. 1: (1) 1,1-diphenyl ethane; (2) 1,2-diphenyl propane; (a) isopropyl benzene; (3) 1,1-di-(4-isopropyl-phenyl)-hexane; (6) 1-methyl-4-isopropyl benzene.

Legend to Fig. 2: (4) 1,2-di-(paraxylyl)-propane; (a) 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; (5) 1-phenyl-1-(paratolyl)-ethane; (6) 1-phenyl-1-(paraethyl-phenyl)-ethane; (6) isopropylbenzene + 1-methyl-4-isopropyl benzene.

Legend to Fig. 3: (7) 1-phenyl-1-(2,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethane; (8) 1-phenyl-1-(2,4,5-trimethyl-phenyl)-ethane; (9) 1-phenyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-ethane; (a) isopropyl benzene + 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; (10) 1-(paraxylyl)-2-hexyl-4-phenyl butane.

L 49011-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AR5012257 UR/0058/65/000/003/D034/D034

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D254

AUTHOR: Kusakov, M. M.; Niyazov, A. M.; Sidorenko, V. I.; Shimanko, N. A.; Shishkina, M. V.

TITLE: Some properties of the infrared and ultraviolet absorption spectra of naphthene-aromatic ketones

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 370-381

TOPIC TAGS: ir absorption spectra, ultraviolet absorption spectra, naphthene aromatic ketone

TRANSLATION: It is shown that the frequency 1675 cm^{-1} of the valent number for the carbonyl ketone group keeps its value when the 5-member naphthene cycle is changed to a 6-member cycle and during the injection of various numbers of alkyls into naphthene and benzene cyclic compounds. The carbonyl group affects the frequency of the deficiency number of C-H aromatic nuclei bonds. In the infrared absorption spectra a series of characteristic bands was found, which made it possible to dis-

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L 49011-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012257

tinguish between the spectra of these ketones with 5- and 6-member cycles and to identify naphthene-aromatic ketones derived from naphthenic acids. Three specified absorption regions were found in the ultraviolet absorption spectra: 3000-3500, 2400-2800 and 2200-2400 Å. The second region characterizes the number, position and nature of substituents in the aromatic ketone compound, and the third--the presence of a carbonyl group, the nature of the aromatic nucleus and its substituents, and also their number and position. This latter region can be used for characteristics of the degree of reduction of ketones to corresponding hydrocarbons.

SUB CODE: OP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6031297 SOURCE CODE: UR/0366/66/002/009/1549/1553

AUTHOR: Nikitin, V. I.; Sidorenko, V. K.

ORG: Chemistry Institute, Academy of Sciences, Tadzhikskaya SSR (Institut khimii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR)

TITLE: Tertiary trihydric alcohols of the acetylene and ethylene series and their conversions. Part 33: Synthesis of acetylenic 1,2,5-glycerins containing a phenyl radical and of their chlorohydrins

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1549-1553

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene compound, chlorohydrin, glycerin

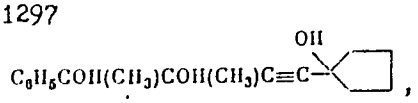
ABSTRACT: The study was undertaken in order to obtain acetylenic glycerins containing a phenyl radical and determine whether this has a substantial influence on the course of subsequent chemical conversions of such glycerins. The tritertiary acetylenic glycerins

$$C_6H_5COH(CH_3)COH(\underset{(I)}{CH_3})C{\equiv}CCOH(CH_3)_2$$

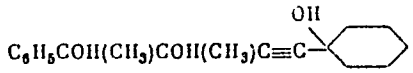
$$C_6H_5COH(CH_3)COH(\underset{(II)}{CH_3})C{\equiv}CCOH(CH_3)C_2H_5$$

UDC: 547.426.314.2+546.185'131

ACC NR: AP6031297

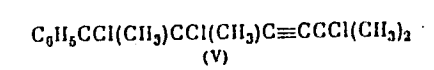


(III)

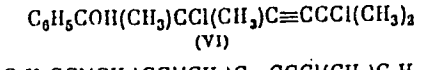


(IV)

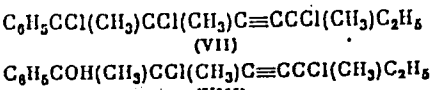
were synthesized by condensing methylphenylacetylcarbinol with the corresponding tertiary ethynylcarbinols. The glycerins are stable compounds; they can be distilled under reduced pressure and can be stored without appreciable change. Glycerins I-IV were then converted into the corresponding chlorohydrins by the action of phosphorus pentoxide, with which they reacted readily. The chlorohydrins formed were:



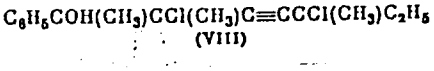
(V)



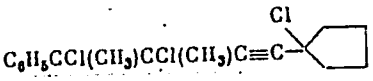
(VI)



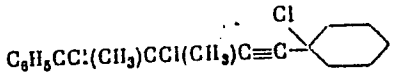
(VII)



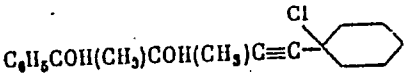
(VIII)



(IX)



(X)



(XI)

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6031297

On heating or prolonged storage, the chlorohydrins evolve hydrogen chloride, converting into a dark polymeric mass.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 11Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3

SALISHCHEV, D.S.; FEDOTOV, V.P.; SIDORENKO, V.M., gornyy inzh.; PROTAS, N.T., gornyy inzhener; NIKITIN, I.P., gornyy inzhener

"Improve the work of underground sections" by IA.D.Grossman, E.M. Kozakov. Reviewed by D.S.Salishchev and others. Gor.zhur. no.5: 8-13 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Tashtagol'skogo zheleznogo rudnika (for Salishchev). 2. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Tashtagol'skogo zheleznogo rudnika (for Fedotov). 3. Shakhta "Bol'shevik," Krivoy Rog (for Sidorenko). 4. Shakhta "Novaya" rudoupravleniya imeni K.Libknekhta (for Protas). 5. Krivorozhskiy filial Instituta gornogo dela AN USSR.

(Mine engineering) (Mine management)
(Grossman, IA.D.) (Kozakov, E.M.)

SIDORENKO, V.M

S/133/62/000/001/007/010
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Berlyanskiy, M. G., Brodskiy, I. I., Burkovskiy, V. N., Gritsai'o, V. A., Dil'nik, T. I., Sidorenko, V. M., Engineers

TITLE: Friction-type tube pushing and turning device on the automatic tube rolling mill

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 1, 1962, 60 - 61

TEXT: To replace the cranky pneumatic drive of the "140" automatic tube rolling mill of the zavod im. Lenina (Plant im. Lenin) by a member more suitable for the automatic process, a new pushing and turning device has been developed at the Tsentral'naya laboratoriya automatizatsii i mekhanizatsii Dnepropetrovskogo sovnarkhoza (Central Laboratory of Automation and Mechanization of the Dnepropetrovsk Sovnarkhoz) in cooperation with V. P. Veyevnik, Engineer, L. P. Kamyyba, Engineer, I. P. Ivanov, Engineer, Ye. B. Byutner, Engineer, L. I. Vitnov, Technician. The new device, which consists of friction rollers, is mounted on the front table of the mill, at 4,850 mm distance from the roll axis. The mechanism pushes the tube onto the stand and turns it through 90° before the second pass. The pusher is controlled from the mill switchboard. The friction rollers are in

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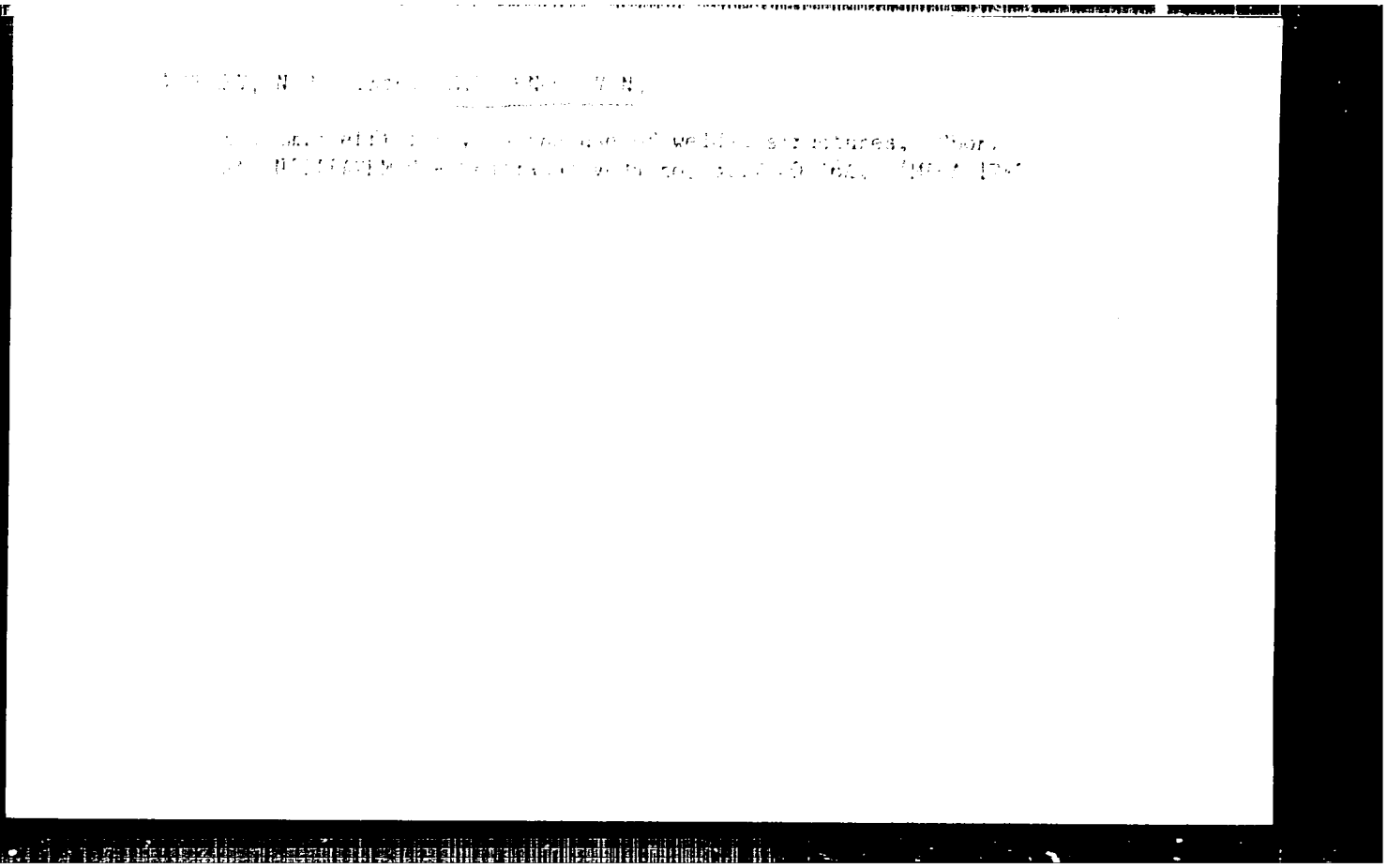
...-type tube pushing unit...

...and the distance between them is regulated by the operator via ... The head part... tube is gripped by the ... rollers down it slides down on the ... and is pushed on them into the stand. The rolls then return into their initial position. When the first ... is completed, the reversing rollers move the tube on to the next hole. ... the friction rollers grip the tube, lift it and turn it ... the same time feeding it into the stand. The new device cuts down the ... of tube bends (10 mm in diameter and 900 - 1,000 mm long) from 1.1 ... per hour, while ... over and pressing in the tube for the second pass takes ... The cooling cycle was cut by 1.33 sec with the friction type feeding ... Differences in wall-thickness (longitudinal and across) of the tubes ... to be ... the new pusher ensures an accurate positioning ... of the tube ends before the second pass. The mill ...



SIDORENKO, V. O.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No19.
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(2)

Effect of certain factors of the surroundings on the development of yellow rust in wheat. V. A. Markhas'ova and V. O. Sidorenko. *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr.S.S.R.* 15, No. 3, 61-6(in Russian, 67)(1953).—Spring-summer temp. is the principal factor responsible for the development of rust; moisture plays a secondary role. The variety and condition of the host-plant itself finally dets. the outcome under given meteorologic conditions. Certain additives to the fertilizer reduced the infection; the most effective were manganese sludge and NaCl.

Boris Gutoff

SLUTSKIY, Aleksandr Borisovich; SIDORENKO, Valentina Pavlovna; KOPYLOVA, L.P., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Ukrainian trade unions after the victory of the Great October Revolution] Profsoiuzy Ukrainy posle pobedy Velikogo Oktiabria. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS, 1961. 262 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Ukraine—Trade unions)

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence 48-3-25/26

AUTHORS: Kazarnovskiy D.M. and Sidorenko V.P.

TITLE: Application of Ferroelectrics in Frequency Multipliers (Primeneniye segnetoelektrikov v umnoshitelyakh chastoty)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #3, pp 455-465 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation was carried out in order to find out the basic properties of ferroelectric frequency changers for the three-phase current.

A ferroelectric condenser containing barium titanate with an addition of tin oxide, "Varikond VK1", was used as a main non-linear element, because only such ferroelectric condensers are manufactured by the radiotechnical industry.

Conclusions drawn from this investigation are:

1. That the properties belonging to the basic characteristics of ferroelectric condensers for frequency changers are: voltage- and temperature-dependences of the current I_n of the required harmonic, coefficient of the harmonic of current K_n

TITLE: Application of Ferroelectrics in Frequency Multipliers (Primeneniye segnetoelektrikov v umnozhitelyakh chastoty)

and losses in the condenser P_a.

For one VK1-4 condenser in the open air, being under sinusoidal voltage of 200 v and a frequency of 500 cycles/sec, the following values were found:

$I_3 \leqslant 22$ mA; $K_3 \leqslant 0.55$; and $P_a \leqslant 1.7$ w ($tg\delta_{эфф} = 0.2$).

2. That the percentage of currents of higher harmonics can be very significant in the circuits with inductance due to partial resonances. For a condenser placed in oil, under the same conditions as above, the following values were found: $I_3 \leqslant 65$ mA; $K_3 \leqslant 1.74$. The magnitude of inductance $L_{I3_{max}}$, corresponding to the peak current of the third harmonic I_{3max}, increases almost linearly with the rise in voltage.

3. That in the proposed frequency changer it is possible to achieve that the equivalent inductance decreases with the increase, within certain limits, of inductive load with $\cos\varphi_3 = 0.6,.., 0.8$, continuing to be larger than $L_{I3_{max}}$;

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TITLE: Application of Ferroelectrics in Frequency Multipliers (Primeneniye segnetoelektrikov v umnozhitelyakh chastoty)

under these conditions, the voltage of the tripled frequency remains constant with a varying load. The limiting power of the tripled frequency rises with the voltage increase and decreases with the temperature rise. Under conditions of the experiment, the limiting power of one phase, in the case of three VK1-4 condensers connected in a triangle, at 25°C and 200 v amounted to 3.5 w for ferroelectric condensers in the open air and 4.3 w for those in oil. The voltage of the tripled frequency has a sinusoidal shape for all loads below the limiting power.

4. That the control of voltage and power, within the range of loads not exceeding the limiting power, is possible by means of a reactive shunt. The effect of the surrounding temperature on the voltage and output power can be compensated to a considerable degree.

5. That the dependence of the efficiency factor on the current of a load has a maximum which shifts with the change of temperature. The efficiency factor rises when the reactive shunt is switched in, but its value did not exceed 0.6 under conditions of the experiment.

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48-3-25/26

TITLE: Application of Ferroelectrics in Frequency Multipliers (Primeneniye segnetoelektrikov v umnozhitelyakh chastoty)

6. That the power factor of the frequency changer depends on the character and magnitude of the applied load and voltage.

The frequency changer consumes capacitance current and has the value of $\cos\varphi_{input} \leqslant 0.17$; its switching into a network is accompanied with the compensation of inductive current and results in the power factor rise in the network.

7. That an increase in the limiting power of a frequency changer and its efficiency factor is possible when ferroelectric condensers with higher qualities and electric strength are applied.

8. That the next problem in this field is production of oil-cooled ferroelectric condensers possessing a capacitance of a few microfarads with lowered losses, a higher electric strength at alternating current, and the same level of harmonics percentage in the current curve.

The article contains 13 figures and 1 table. The bibliography lists 6 references, all Slavic (Russian).

Card 4/5

48-3-25/20

TITLE: Application of Ferroelectrics in Frequency Multipliers (Primeneniye segnetoelektrikov v umnozhitelyakh chastoty)

INSTITUTION: Not indicated

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 5/5

USSR/Engineering Sep 1947
Engines
Waves, Ocean

"New Wave Engine," V. S. Sidorenko, 3½ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 9

Describes model "wave turbine" made in laboratory (scale 1:50). "Wave turbine" utilizes surges of sea to transmit energy by a system of trunnions, blocks, and tackle. States that scale model able to lift 1,722-gram weight distance of one meter in 24 seconds. After compensating for friction, actual load weight only 823 grams. Submitted by Academician A. V. Vinter, 17 Mar 1947.

57728

SALEKHOV, G.S.; SIDORENKO, V.S.; CHUGUNOV, V.D.

Problem of directing the movement of the water-oil boundary.
Neft.khoz.34 no.8:30-35 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Petroleum engineering)

SIDORENKO, V.S.

Calculation of the energy of an oil layer. Trudy Giprovostokmefti no.5:118-124 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Oil field flooding)

TKACH, V.K.; SIDORENKO, V.S.

Distribution of luminescent ultraviolet rays in photarium. Gig. sanit., Moskva no. 1:26-27 Jan 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Laboratory of Ultraviolet Radiation of the Ukrainian Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

SIDORENKO, V.S. (Khar'kov)

Hematocrit mixer for determining the size of erythrocytes. Vrach. delo no.6:645 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii truda Ukrainskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
(ERYTHROCYTES) (PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

SIDORENKO, V.T., inzh.

Blast and hydraulic testing of a petroleum products pipeline. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.8:18-19 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Stroitel'nyy uchastok No.7 Svarochno-montazhnogo tresta, Voronezh. (Petroleum products--Pipelines)

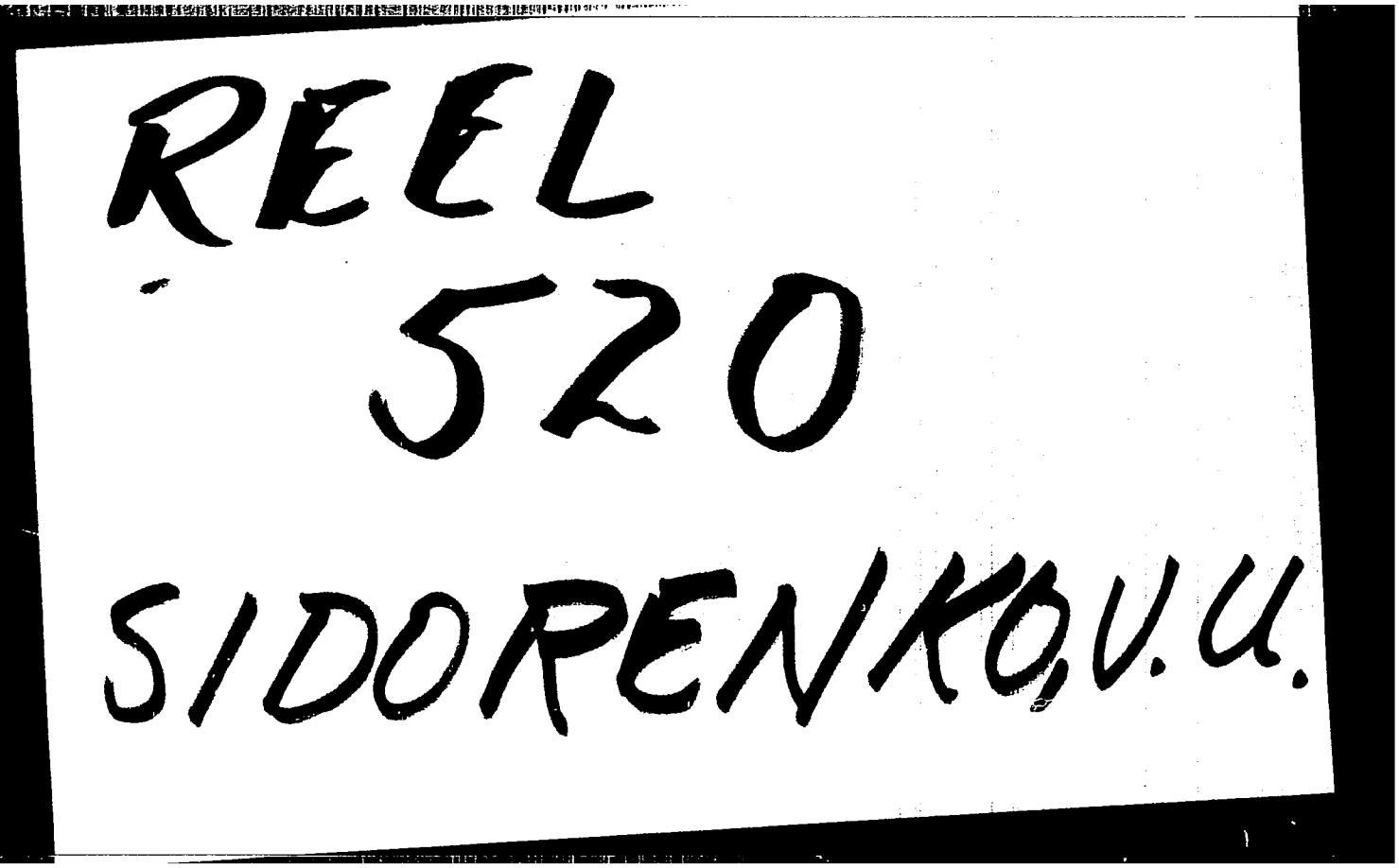
1. SIDORENKO, V.U.

2. USSR (600)

4. Founding

7. Casting blocks by using metal cores. Lit. proiz. no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.



END